

# KEEP YOUR EYE AND MIND ON CLEMENTS & CHAFFEE'S

Greatest Sale of Clothing Ever Known in the History of the Clothing Trade in Topeka or the State.

On January 15, 1895, we move into our new quarters (2 doors south) and from now on until our entire stock is reduced to the lowest possible point, we will give you Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, which cannot be duplicated in make, quality and style at prices which will challenge any sale ever made in our larger cities. We have placed our entire stock of Men's Suits, Sacks and Frocks, in two divisions. Your choice of any Suit for \$10 and \$15. The \$10 division includes every \$15 and \$16 Suit on our counters. The \$15 division includes every Suit from \$20 to \$25—not a garment reserved. Youths' Clothing—Suits and Overcoats, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10; Children's Knee Pant Suits, age 4 to 15, \$3 and \$4; Men's All Wool Cassimere Pants, \$3 and \$4; Children's Extra Knee Pants, 50c and \$1; Our entire line of the celebrated "Star Shirt Waists" down to 75c. The largest and best assortment of Hats to be found, the best \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Fedora and Stiff Hat ever sold for one-third more. Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear at prices which you cannot duplicate. Never have you had such an opportunity to buy clothing. We are determined to move into our new quarters with an entire new stock throughout. We want your money and are willing to stand the loss. Do not spend a dollar for Clothing, Hats or Furnishings until you satisfy yourself of the positive facts as we have presented them to you.

## CLEMENTS & CHAFFEE,

625 and 627 Kansas Avenue.

### The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.  
By mail, three months.....\$ .90  
By mail, one year..... 3.60  
Weekly Edition, per year..... .50

#### Weather Indications.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and warmer tonight; Saturday fair; southwesterly winds.

GOLD has been leaving the treasury at the rate of a million a day since December 1. The withdrawal is doubtless being hurried so as to secure another issue of bonds before Mr. Carlisle's banking scheme is enacted into law.

THINGS are coming to a pretty pass over in Germany. The socialist members of the reichstag refused to cheer the emperor when the others did and then the reichstag as a body refused to prosecute them for their refusal, although called upon to do so.

THE TOPEKA JOURNAL of last Saturday devoted four columns to railroad news, giving more news of this kind than any other paper ever published in Kansas, in a single issue. The JOURNAL is nothing if not enterprising.—Nickerson Record.

The JOURNAL not only does this, but it publishes the important railroad news every day.

THERE are nearly as many officers as privates in the regular army now and yet it is proposed to double the number of cadets at West Point. If there is a real crying need of more soldiers it would be cheaper to hire privates, besides it might give jobs to some poor fellows who need them. The young fellows who are appointed to cadetships are rarely chosen from among the needy.

ALL the "plans" being offered to congress for the purpose of reforming the currency seem to have but one object in view and that is to convert non-interest bearing paper into interest bearing paper. They all propose the issuance of government bonds bearing interest and the retirement of greenbacks and treasury notes which bear no interest. For these latter will be substituted national bank notes which can only reach the people in the way of loans. Under this arrangement the people would pay double interest on all the money in the country instead of on part of it as they do now. The welfare of the people is clearly not considered.

THE only difference between Secretary Carlisle's plan for currency reform and the much talked about Baltimore plan is that under the latter the bankers proposed to deposit an amount of government notes equal to one-half their circulation, while the secretary desires that they should only deposit 30 per cent. There is another apparent difference which is not a difference after all. It is this: Under the Baltimore plan it is proposed to create a fund by taxing the circulation of the banks, which fund shall be used to redeem the issue of failed banks, while under the secretary's plan all the banks would be assessed, when one of them failed, an amount sufficient to redeem the outstanding notes of the defunct bank. Both schemes are bad and it will matter little to the people which is adopted.

#### NEW PLAN FOR MONEY.

In an address delivered before the American Federation of Labor in session at Denver, Dr. Baker of Philadelphia offered a solution of the silver question which effectually removes every objection of the opponents of silver coinage. It is as follows:

That America admit silver from American mines to coinage upon payment of seigniorage absorbing three-fourths of the difference between the London price and coinage value and that foreign silver be admitted for coinage at a seigniorage absorbing all the difference between London price and coinage value.

One of the chief objections urged against the use of silver as money by its opponents is that with the present low price of silver bullion, it would enrich the owners of silver mines at the expense of the government. Let us see how this would work under Dr. Baker's plan. Suppose that 374½ grains of silver, the amount necessary for a coined dollar, is worth in the London market 90 cents. The coin value would of course be 100 cents. The owner of the bullion for every 60 cents worth of market value that he had made into dollars would surrender to the government 30 cents worth or one-half the amount as compensation for the use of its legal tender stamp. This would be an ample safeguard to the government for receiving these dollars for all dues.

IF 74½ grains of bullion came to be worth 80 cents in London, then 15 cents worth or three-fourths of the difference between the market value and the coin value would still be surrendered to the government as before. When 374½ grains of bullion became worth 100 cents, as it surely would, then the government would get nothing, and would need nothing. It would be sufficiently enriched by the enhanced value of the cheap silver bullion which it has on hand.

The claim that the country would be flooded by cheap foreign silver is also effectually done away with and without placing any tariff duty on the metal. Dr. Baker's plan proposes that foreign silver shall pay to the government the full amount of the difference between the market value and the coinage value, so that with bullion at the price suggested above, the United States treasury would get 40 cents worth for every dollar coined from foreign silver. The foreigner could not afford such a transaction, for he would be out of pocket the amount of the freight. Silver would rapidly advance after the passage of such a law, whether any other country admitted it to coinage or not. And there would be no necessity for Mr. Carlisle's scheme for expanding the currency.

THE American Federation of Labor in its annual session at Denver declared unequivocally for the old law relating to silver. It was composed of delegates from all over the United States. This action shows plainly how the working people stand on this question. Every representative meeting of agriculturists does the same thing. Yet some of the advocates of the gold standard say it is only the people of the silver producing states that want silver coinage. Others evade the issue by saying the people do not know what is good for them. The poor lambs should simply trust to the wolves to take care of them and all will be peaceful, serene and happy. The wolf and the lamb will lie down together but the lamb will be in the wolf's maw.

It is matter for serious thought when, in a large and representative body of men, such as the convention of the American Federation of Labor which has been in session in Denver this week, the expression of a delegate to the effect that it is useless to ask for more laws in

the interest of labor as long as those on the statute books are not enforced, meets with the sanction of a large majority of those present. Delegate Elderkin said no law favorable to labor would stand in any court in the country, and the other delegates agreed with him. With this sort of sentiment existing among the plain laboring people, how long will it take for every vestige of patriotism to depart from the masses? And when it does, what will the harvest be? Every citizen of our common country should ask himself whether these workmen have grounds for such expressions. And if he find that they have, he should give his best efforts toward bringing about a different condition. The Denver convention is composed of representatives from every trade and labor organization in the country and what they say and think should not be ignored. They constitute a large part of the body politic, and if they have wrongs it is every man's duty to do his part toward seeing that they are righted. It is to the credit of Kansas that she has better laws in the interests of labor than many of the states.

The leading press of Kansas are evidently not lacking in wants. George W. Martin wanted to be governor, J. K. Hudson and ex-Governor Felt want to be state printer, and E. W. Hoch wants to be senator. Wonder what Colonel D. R. Anthony and Frank P. MacLennan want.—Wichita Star.

We do not know what Colonel D. R. Anthony wants, but Frank P. MacLennan wants 10,000 more subscribers to the State Journal.—EVENING JOURNAL.

We hear this is liable to be a very "long felt want."—Capital.

The Capital should not judge by its own experience. Ten thousand new subscribers is of course something that looks perfectly unattainable to the Capital, but it is perfectly within the reach of the JOURNAL.

#### KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

Progressive enclaves are still plenty swift enough for Wellington.

The only blacksmith at Stover likes to be called "the village Vulcan."

Miss Foothill, who has been visiting in Atchison, has returned home—but she rode.

Mankato has a club called the Minn-singers, but as they are all women there is no love lost.

Pete Humjay lives in Finney county, but he knows a gin fizz from a brandy and soda, anyhow.

Rev. J. D. Botkin has gathered enough data since the election for a lecture on "The problem of the unemployed."

At McPherson it is considered the funniest kind of a joke to take cigars from a blind man who peddles on the street.

There is a minister in jail at Oswego, but even the fellows who are in for petty larceny get more favors from the jailer.

It may be hard for Mr. Bacon of Garden City to make ends meet, but he ought to have no trouble in making sides meat.

The Igo postoffice in Rooks county has been moved two miles. It should be given the full name now, "I Go, But I Return."

The first question the girls at Newton ask a young man who has just come to town is if he likes to a k. That is Newton for all close.

The Garden City man who heard that in Arkansas "the men don't have to work and the children all pick berries," left for there on the next train.

Two married women of Arkansas City who anticipated the new resubmission too strongly, were fined in police court for wearing male apparel.

They are still in the "complete letter writer" and "art of conversation" state out at Glen Elder. One of the merchants says he carries a complete line of "gent's pants."

Garden City Sentinel: The liberal individual who threw a counterfeit nickel into the contribution basket, can have the same returned to him by calling on F. M. Battin, the janitor.

It doesn't need irrigation to develop

the resources of people in Finney county. A young man went into a jewelry store out there and wanted to buy a watch on time and then borrow \$3 of the jeweler on the watch.

Social item from the Glen Elder Sentinel: It is with the regular amount of pleasure that we this week chronicle the news of the regular yearly arrival of a new born babe to Mr. and Mrs. Randy Pruitt, of this city. Its parents are as proud of it as they were of the first one, although it is the eighth.

#### COLLEGE PROFESSIONALS.

Western College Professionals to Seek to Eliminate Them.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—There will be a meeting of college presidents in this city on January 11 to take measures for the elimination of professionalism in college athletics. Those who have been invited to participate in the conference are: Presidents Northrup, University of Minnesota; Draper, University of Illinois; Angell, University of Michigan; Smart, University of Purdue; Rogers, Northwestern university; Harper, University of Chicago, and Adams, University of Wisconsin.

#### TO WATCH EACH OTHER.

A Plan by Banker Cannon to Prevent Bank Clerks From Defaulting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—James Y. Cannon of the Fourth National bank of New York has a plan to prevent defaultations by bank clerks, which he has presented to the clearing house association.

Mr. Cannon's plan is in brief the establishment of a board of examiners in each bank, composed of the bank clerks. The clerks are to be given an extra allowance of pay for this work, and also to be benefited by learning the methods and conditions of the other divisions of the bank than that to which they are generally assigned.

Mr. Cannon declared that the officers of the bank could generally select a committee from among the clerks not employed in the department to be examined.

#### Carnival Notes.

Opera house December 17 and 19. Benefit Orphans' Home.

Reserve seat sale Saturday.

The wonderful "Elean" fancy dancing. Catchy songs, and good music by the orchestra.

Beautiful tableaux and Living Pictures.

Marguerite, from "Faust," singing at the spinning wheel.

The "4-in-hand" in full gallop.

The fuller the house the first night, greater will be the attendance the second.

The most intricate Amazon Grand March ever given on this stage by eighty girls perfectly drilled.

See the "Electric Girl" in her grand electrical display. The World's Fair and "America" not "in it."

#### WASHBURN NOTES.

The young ladies have called a special meeting for the purpose of organizing a literary society.

At a special meeting of the W. C. L. S. Mr. M. W. Axtell and Mr. Geo. R. Lord were chosen to represent the society in the joint debate of the two societies.

Miss Pond, Miss Bartley and Mr. Vincent Graham of the city will furnish the music. The question for debate is, "Should inter-collegiate debate take the place of oratorical contests."

For two weeks now the W. C. L. S. has been all torn up about their prize debate.

The committee appointed to select the subject proposed the question that will be discussed by the Yale-Harvard debaters this year, but the six debaters wished another question. At last the matter was referred back to the society and the committee asked to resign, but they collected their friends and defeated the motion. Then again yesterday another special meeting was called and for an hour the fight was continued. Then the supporters of the debaters won and the committee was requested to submit to the debaters the question, "Resolved, that the journalist has done more than the orator for the advancement of civilization."

#### For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for teething. It soothes, softens the gums, allays pain, cures colic. Best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle.

## WARREN M. CROSBY & CO.

Successors to Wiggin, Crosby & Co.

### Sale on Handkerchiefs—

Great value at 18, 25 and 50 ct. each.

### Colored And Black Dress Goods—

Exceptional Bargain at 50 and 75 ct. yd.

### Stamped Linens

And FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES, etc., etc.

Large assortment TOYS and GAMES at 25 cts. each and 50 ct. each.

## SEASONABLES

Over Gaiters, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Wool Socks, 25c.  
Warm Felt Congress, \$1.50.  
Warm Felt Lace Shoes, \$1.50.  
Warm Felt Slippers, \$1.00.  
Warm Felt Roman, \$1.00.  
Warm Felt Juliette, 75c.  
Warm Felt Juliette, \$1.50.  
Christmas Slippers from 50c to \$3.

ZERO PRICES.

B. M. PAYNE & CO.,

705 Kansas Ave.

## J. M. Knight, Undertaker and Embalmer.



Anti-Combine Dealer in Heavy Weight Full Ornament Metallic Caskets. Drape Cloth with Zink and Copper Linings. Children's White Caskets, Full Ornament Metallic. A full line of Wood and Cloth Coffins and Caskets. 404 & 406 Kas. Ave. Phone 52.

Gold Spectacles or Eyeglasses make a nice Christmas present when fitted by Charles Bennett, Ophthalmic Optician, 713 Kansas avenue. No charge for fitting.

THE STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

Topeka Steam Laundry, 625 Jackson street.

Peerless Steam Laundry — Peerless Steam Laundry.

Institute of Arts and Languages. Elocution, Dramatic Art. F. P. Cleaves, M. A., Instructor, Jackson and Eighth.

Yellow, Dried Up and Wrinkled. Is this the way your face looks? If so, try Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker. It not only purifies the blood, but renews it, and gives your face a bright youthful appearance. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennedy.

Something new in the line of baking powders—"Gypay Queen" is the name. Equal to any other on the market. Ask your grocer for it and try it.

Rock Island Playing Cards, No. 601 Kans. Ave.

Water! Water!! Telephone Kacvanski.